IN THE CLAIMS

1.	(Original)	A method for developing an Enterprise JavaBean (EJB) component, comprising the steps of:

	(a)	analyzing a business domain to determine functional requirements of said business domain;

	(b)	transforming said functional requirements into an EJB component model; and

	(c)	building an EJB component in accordance with said EJB component model that encompass the business functionality of said business domain.

2.	(Original)	The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

	modifying said functional requirements by a user; and

	repeating the steps (b) and (c) to provide a parallel development process.

3.	(Original)	The method of claim 1, wherein said EJB components are extensible and configurable.

4.	(Original)	The method of claim 1, wherein said functional requirements include data and process model of said business domain.

5.	(Original)	The method of claim 4, wherein said EJB component model encapsulates the data and process model of the said business domain.

6.	(Original)	The method of claim 1, wherein the step of analyzing includes the step of generating a list of inputs, each input identifying a resource that relate to said business domain.

7.	(Original)	The method of claim 6, further comprising the step of generating eFunction matrix from said list of inputs.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of transforming transforms said functional requirements using an unified modeling language (UML) tool to generate said EJB component model.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein said EJB component model includes a plurality of EJB classes.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the step of building builds said EJB component from at least one of the following class stereotypes: Belonging, Session, Entity, Configurable Entity, Business Policy and Workflow.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of transforming includes the step of mapping eXtensible Markup Language (XML) to said EJB component model.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of analyzing includes the step of dividing said business domain into one or more sub-domains and determining functional requirements for each of said sub-domains; and wherein the step of transforming transforms each of said functional requirements for said sub-domains into said EJB component model.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of building includes the step of generating relational mappings and deployment descriptors.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of building includes the steps of:

generating end-user documentation;

developing unit tests to test said EJB component; and

generating a reference implementation of said EJB component.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, further comprising the step of verifying said end-user documentation to said EJB component.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14, further comprising the step of packaging said EJB component for deployment with container managed persistence.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said EJB component is a Smart component having at least one of following Smart feature: SmartKey, SmartHandle and SmartValue.

18. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein said Smart component is an eBusiness Smart component.
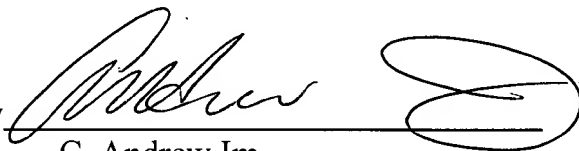
REMARKS

Applicant submits that Yeluripati is not prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Thus, the rejection in the Office Action dated April 20, 2007 based on § 102(e) is improper and should be withdrawn. Section 102(e) precludes the grant of a patent where a patent is "granted on an application for patent another filed in the United States *before the invention by the applicant ...*" (emphasis added). The accompanying Supplemental Rule 131 Declaration clearly establishes that applicant reduced to practice the referenced invention prior to July 20, 2000, the filing date of the Yeluripati patent. In particular, by referencing specific page numbers in the attached Exhibits B and C, which correspond to the elements of independent claim 1, applicant's Declaration clearly sets forth facts Applicant is relying on to show prior completion of his invention. Moreover, the document attached as Exhibit C to the Declaration clearly establishes applicant's reduction to practice. Exhibit C is a document which describes version 1.1 of the New Component Process (i.e., applicant's invention).

Accordingly, applicant (the first inventor) has reduced its invention to practice prior to Yeluripati's (the second inventor) constructive reduction to practice (i.e., July 20, 2000). See MPEP 715.07. The Yeluripati patent is therefore inapplicable as § 102 prior art, and applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejection under § 102 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Applicant hereby authorizes the Commissioner to deduct the fee for the extension of time from Deposit Account No. 50-0624, under Order No. NY-THEOR 205.1-US (10107436). Should any additional fees be required, please charge them to Deposit Account No. 50-0624.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosure: Declaration